



J. K. EMMETT

## ORPHEUM THIS WEEK

Another Excellent Vaudeville Bill.

Matinee Saturday, 2:30 p. m.

**J. K. EMMETT AND MARY E. RYAN**

In the best dramatic playlet of the season

**"THE STRONGEST TIE"**

THE OGDEN QUARTETTE  
(Not a Local Act)

ROY AND ARTHUR  
Juggling Comedians.

THE THREE DONALS  
Classy Acrobats.

SMITH AND FARMER  
Songs and Humor.

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**EDDIE CLARK**

Assisted by **CLARISSA ROSE** in a series of Character Studies.

**KEYSTONE COMEDY.**

You will like this show; don't miss it.

10-20-30 CENTS

Two Shows Each Night.

## The Standard.

(ESTABLISHED 1876)

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### A LOCAL MAN'S REMEDY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

Our friend O. A. Kennedy sends the Standard a very strong appeal for the unemployed, which is a cleverly worded boost for Socialism and a vigorous attack on capitalism. The communication appears in this issue of this paper.

The one weakness in Mr. Kennedy's article is his failure to designate the particular brand of Socialism he would apply to correct present conditions and just how any kind of Socialism would operate to increase the industrial welfare of the American people.

The Standard recognizes the shortcomings of our present capitalistic system and sees the great injustice inflicted on hundreds of thousands of our laborers, but what has Socialism of any of the well known schools, such as of Carl Marx, to offer in its stead which would stand the test of practical experience?

Radical socialism contemplates an ideal condition of society which is not attainable, but toward which there should be a strong tendency by evolutionary reforms. To do otherwise would result in breaking down that which we now have without building up anything to supplant the highly serviceable features of commercialism.

The point might well be illustrated in a small way by the changes now being made on the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroad in the putting into service of new triple air valves on freight trains. All the air equipment cannot be changed at one time, but gradually the improved air valves are being placed on the cars and operated in connection with the

old. In the course of time the railroad trains will be completely supplied with the improved method of control.

So in our industrial life, we must gradually eliminate that which is found to be inefficient. There can be no great revolutionary move without a dangerous break down, which should be avoided with the same dread as is war in all its horrors.

### OGDEN'S RAILROAD RATES.

That the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific must begin to build up interior cities and extend fewer privileges to coast ports, has been impressed on the railroad officials by the loss in traffic which has been suffered since the opening of the Panama canal.

Here is an illustration as to what the canal is doing to divert traffic from the railroads:

Before the waterway was completed, all the dried fruit of California sent to eastern markets was transported by the railroads. Today more than 40 per cent of that freight is carried through the canal.

Manager John E. Schenck of the American Can company, who was in Ogden during the week, departing Tuesday for the coast, is at the head of a newly formed steamship company, operating between San Pedro harbor and New Orleans. At present the railroads charge \$30 a ton to ship bananas, between those points. The boats are to receive \$4 a ton. On the return trip, dried and canned fruits are to be carried from San Pedro through the canal and up the Mississippi to St. Louis at \$8 a ton, and, as a result, the banana and preserved fruit traffic in great part has been lost to the railroads.

This loss of freight has caused the Union Pacific people to take action and already Ogden cannery, and others who have been feeling the effect of adverse freight rates, have been promised a readjustment of schedules more to their advantage.

The railroads have no other alternative. The interstate railroad commission cannot regulate the tariffs of ocean-going vessels, and the transcontinental lines must begin to do something for those interior industries which so long have been neglected and even discriminated against.

### WHEN THE WAR IS OVER.

The disappointments which are to come after the war are thus dwelt upon by the Pittsburg Leader:

"Those pacifists of various planes of pacifism in Europe who threw down all their views and convictions when the test came, and turned themselves into fanatical nationalists, have begun to slow up in their enthusiasm and to think of the end of

the war. The very men who might have stayed this monstrous conflict, or at least given the world some time to think, are turning their eyes now to the days of peace—days that hundreds of thousands of them will never see again. They are beginning now to discuss what will be the state of mind when the millions of armed men return to their homes and find everything upside down. When they find everything different from what it was, and different from what they want, and expected, and with the future nothing but a big black cloud. They are now talking of what may, and possibly will, happen when these millions of men ask their governments for a reckoning. The common conclusion is that the multitude will rise in revolt against their rulers and form new governments and a new society. It would be nice to be able to look forward to a time when millions of armed men made a demand upon their bloody monarchs for a reckoning and an accounting. But it is hard to see things in that light. It would be something if one could see in the end of this war and the attitude of its victims anything that would give civilization and enlightenment anything tangible to base hope upon.

"But it is difficult, if not impossible, to see how these millions of men so easily deceived into believing that each is fighting a war of defense of their fatherlands can free themselves from that state of mind which will make them just as easy victims any time in the future that the monarchs find it necessary. The rosy hopes of these pacifists is a fine picture for them, but leaves nothing for those who refuse to chase rainbows and stick to facts as these same men prepared them for the world."

### TURKEY MADE A BIG BLUNDER.

How Turkey, by entering the war on the side of Germany, has done much to strengthen the allies is set forth in an article in the Helena Independent, under the heading, "History's Ironies."

"How the policies set in motion by a nation in times of war often operate to defeat the very ends for which they were inaugurated has often been demonstrated in the course of history. The latest example of the irony of such events is the battering down of the Dardanelles forts and the certain opening of that passage from the Black sea to the Mediterranean to the Russian fleet."

"Ever since 1841, the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus have been closed to all war vessels of any kind by virtue of an agreement entered into July 13, of that year, by England, France, Russia, Austria and Prussia with the Turkish empire, whereby the Turkish empire was to have control of the navigation of the straits by any kind of vessels and that no war vessels of any kind or of any nation should be permitted to pass through the straits. Until Turkey entered this war that agreement had never been violated."

"Had Turkey remained neutral, the straits would still remain closed by virtue of the agreement and Russia would never have been able to ship any munitions of war in through them to her own ports or any foodstuffs out through them to provision the armies of the allies. Turkey, as a neutral, could have kept Russia penned up. Turkey entered the war at the request of Germany and Austria to assist in fighting Russia and England. Her attacks upon the southern exposure of Russia and upon Egypt were expected to compel Russia and England to divide their forces and divert their attention from the operations in Europe proper."

"In reality, it has worked quite the other way. Turkey's entrance broke the treaty which compelled England, Russia and France to respect the neutrality of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus and has given them the opportunity to win, by force of arms, an opening for Russia's importation of much needed munitions of war and exportation of accumulated foodstuffs which the allies want, as well as menace the coast of Bulgaria and force it to remain neutral."

"To have deprived Russia of a fresh supply of munitions of war and England and France of the assurance of foodstuffs at this critical juncture of the war would have been worth more to Germany and her cause than any other one thing. By calling Turkey to her aid she has done just the contrary. So, too, did Napoleon cut off his source of supplies and work irreparable injury to his cause at the time he needed supplies the worst kind, when he issued his famous decree of a continental blockade against Great Britain and forbade any ship entering any French port if it had first entered an English port. The result was no ships entered French ports and all of them entered English ports, and the French were the only victims of their own decree."

"She—No, Mr. Jimpson, I'm sorry; but I wouldn't marry the best man living."

"He—Not Well, at any rate, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that he offered himself.—Boston Transcript."

## GOV. SPRY NAMES STATE OFFICERS

Governor William Spry last night presented to the senate, for its concurrence, his biennial appointments to state offices and boards, as provided by law. The senate deferred action on the appointments until today.

Most of the names submitted are reappointments, a chief exception being the state dairy and food commissioner. For this office the governor named Heber C. Smith of Salt Lake to succeed Willard Hansen. Mr. Smith is now a deputy in the dairy and food department under Mr. Hansen.

Of the seven regents of the University of Utah selected by the governor, six are reappointments. The current action at the university which has resulted in the release of five professors by President J. T. Kingsbury gives an unwelcome importance to the appointments to this board.

The university regents named for reappointment are W. W. Riter, Waldemar Van Cott, Anthon H. Lund, Belle A. Gemmell, W. W. Armstrong and H. H. Rolapp. The new member proposed is N. T. Porter of Davis county. Mr. Porter succeeds on the board Thomas A. Beal, who resigned several months ago.

List of Appointments.

Following is the complete list of the governor's appointments:

Trustees of the Agricultural College of Utah—John Dorn of Salt Lake City, John C. Sharp of Salt Lake City, Angus T. Wright of Ogden, Mrs. A. W. McCune of Salt Lake City (new). Each to serve for the term of four years.

Regents of University of Utah—W. W. Riter of Salt Lake City, Waldemar Van Cott of Salt Lake City, Anthon H. Lund of Salt Lake City, Belle A. Gemmell of Salt Lake City, W. W. Armstrong of Salt Lake City, H. H. Rolapp of Ogden, N. T. Porter of Davis county (new). Each to serve for the term of four years.

Trustees State School for the Deaf and the Blind—Maude May Babcock of Salt Lake City, J. W. F. Volker of Ogden, each to serve for the term of six years; Thomas E. McKay of Ogden (new), to serve for the term of four years.

Trustees State Industrial School—Henry Gardner of Spanish Fork, T. A. Williams of Salt Lake City, John Walsh of Farmington, N. A. Tanner of Ogden. Each to serve for the term of four years.

Members of Equalization.—William Bailey of Nephi, John Watson of Ogden. Each to serve for the term of four years.

Members state board of land commissioners—W. D. Canfield of Mt. Pleasant, Arnold G. Glaugue of Salt Lake City, William J. Lynch of Salt Lake City, T. H. Merrill of Richmond, John F. Caldwell of Richfield. Each to serve for the term of two years.

Members state board of pharmacy—J. L. Franken of Salt Lake City, to serve for the term of five years; W. H. Dayton of Salt Lake City, to serve for the term of four years; Alexander Hedquist of Provo, to serve for the term of three years.

Member of the state board of examiners of barbers—Dr. C. M. Benedict of Salt Lake City. To serve for the term of three years.

Members of the state horticultural commission—J. Edward Taylor of Salt Lake City; W. H. Homer, Jr., of Pleasant Grove; Charles H. Smith of Centerville (new). Each to serve for the term of two years.

Members of the Utah board of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States—C. R. Hollingsworth of Ogden (new), L. B. Wight of Park City (new), Jerrold R. Letcher of Salt Lake City. Each to serve for the term of two years.

Directors of the State Fair association—J. G. McDonald of Salt Lake City, J. W. Hendricks of Richmond (new), John H. Seeley of Mt. Pleasant, R. R. Irvine, Sr., of Provo, Frank Hewlett of Salt Lake (new). Each to serve for the term of four years.

Members of the state board of labor, conciliation and arbitration—James Greenwell (new); to serve for the term of four years.

State board of health—A. F. Doremus of Salt Lake City, Dr. H. K. Merrill of Logan, Dr. Ezra C. Rich of Ogden (new). Each to serve for the term of seven years. Dr. C. E. McDermid of Sunnyside (new); to serve for the term of five years.

State board of medical examiners—Dr. C. C. Budge of Logan, Dr. F. E. Straup of Bingham, Dr. A. H. Haba of Ogden; each to serve for the term of six years. Dr. C. L. Olson of Murray, Dr. F. W. Taylor of Provo, Dr. Walter M. Stookey of Salt Lake (new). Each to serve for the term of four years.

State conservation commission—Dr. A. Whitson of Logan, C. J. Salisbury of Salt Lake City, George Austin of Salt Lake City, A. A. Hinckley of Hinckley (new). Each to serve for the term of four years.

State board of dental examiners—Dr. J. F. Christenson of Salt Lake City, Dr. W. G. Dalrymple of Ogden; each to serve for the term of four years. Dr. Earl G. Van Law of Salt Lake City (new); to serve for the term of two years.

John James Named.

State insurance commissioner—

John James of Salt Lake City. To fill the unexpired term of Willard Done, resigned.

Members state board of architecture—W. H. Lepper of Salt Lake City; Joseph Nelson of Provo. Each to serve for the term of six years.

State dairy and food bureau—Charles Cottrell, Jr., of Salt Lake City (new). To serve for the term of three years.

State chemist—Herman Harms of Salt Lake City. To serve for the term of four years.

Commissioner of immigration, labor and statistics—H. T. Haines of Huntington. To serve for the term of two years.

State bank commissioner—C. A. Glazier of Provo. To serve for the term of two years.

State bank examiner—J. Parley White of Salt Lake City. To serve for the term of two years.

State horticultural inspector—J. Edward Taylor of Salt Lake City. To serve for the term of two years.

State dairy and food commissioner—Heber C. Smith of Salt Lake City (new). To serve for the term of two years.

**CIVIC LEAGUE HAS COMPLETED PLANS**

Committees from the Civic league visited the city schools today and presented the plans of the league for the 1915 garden and lawn contests, to the students. The outline of plans for the contests was made by a committee composed by Mrs. John Culley, Mrs. Josephine Hurst and Professor J. J. Andrews and the list of contests and number of prizes is as follows:

Best vegetable garden, 20 by 25 feet, four vegetables—First, second and third prizes.

Best exhibits of potatoes, best peck; cabbage, best three heads, tomatoes, best peck; corn, ten ears; onions, best peck; cauliflower, best three heads; egg plant, best four; watermelon, best three; cantaloupe, best six—First and second prizes for each.

Judged in gardens only—Radishes, carrots, peas, turnips, parsnips, beans, parsley, celery, beets, cucumbers and head lettuce.

Best flower garden, 30 by 30 feet—First and second prizes.

Best exhibits of asters, two dozen; marigold, two dozen; roses, one dozen; dahlia, early cosmos, nasturtiums, pansies—First and second prizes.

Suggestions for home flower garden—Mignonette, candytuft, nasturtium, petunia, Mexican fireweed, phlox, Iceland and Oriental poppies, feverfew.

Suggestions for window or porch boxes; German ivy, geranium, myrtle, petunia, Wandering Jew, strawberry vine.

Best window or porch box—First and second prizes.

Porch baskets, must exhibit three—First, second and third prizes.

Best kept yard—First and second prizes for girls and also for boys.

Vacant lots, preferably cultivated in a field crop—Cereals, potatoes, sugar beets, alfalfa; photographs to be made before and after cultivation and shown at the exhibit—First and second prizes.

Chickens—Nine prizes.

Canning—Each contestant shall exhibit one jar of any three kinds of fruit, properly labeled, with date and name of fruit—First and second prizes.

School building exhibiting best boxes, porch baskets and potted plants—First prize.

The committee on prizes is composed of Mrs. B. Porter, Mrs. D. J. Sheehan and Mrs. Fred G. Clark, but their plans have not been fully enough formulated as yet to have the exact nature of the prizes announced.

The Civic league is securing a fine response from most of the schools this year in its work, that of Principal Reed of the Quincy school being spoken of as especially appreciated.

The garden work at the Quincy has already been planned and the children are each to contribute a penny for the buying of seeds.

After a week of patient watching at the corner of Twenty-first street and Washington avenue, J. R. Bradley, a member of the local fire department, witnessed the sending in of a false alarm from the box located on that corner by Albert Gaines. He managed to get right behind Gaines, it is alleged, and seized him just after he had pulled the hook and turned to run.

Gaines, who is about 17 years old and resides at 1921 Grant avenue, was badly frightened when he found himself in Bradley's clutches and more so when he was taken to the police station. He was held there last night and released early this morning. It is probable that he will be turned over to the juvenile court for punishment.

This winter there has been a large number of false alarm calls from the box at Twenty-first street and Washington avenue and a watchman was stationed there.

**Don't Poison Baby.**

Forty years ago almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIC or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a FEW DROPS TOO MANY will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed, or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrup," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without your or your physician's knowledge of what it is composed. CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

## The Newest Petticoat Styles



## Quality Petticoats

Dainty petticoats to match your new spring suit or gown, in a wide variety of the most exquisite styles. Materials are of fine silk, jersey, crepe, soft taffeta, and messaline.

Not only are the materials and styles all to be desired, but the workmanship is of the highest grade.

Prices are so low that not to purchase one or more means missing a good opportunity.

No. 1—Pretty messaline petticoats in all new spring and summer colors. Two-toned blue and green. Burgundy, olive, navy and black.....\$2.50

No. 2—Jersey top—accordion plaited full fancy flounce in all new light colors—Lavender, Sand, Putty, Rocky Mountain blue-green.....\$3.50

No. 3—Very handsome satin-ful plaited flounce, with three small ruffles as a footing. In all light shades as well as practical colors.....\$4.00

No. 4—Jersey fitted top with very artistic sectional flounce of satin—all wide flaring effects—all shades.....\$5.00

No. 5—All silk fitted top—novelty silk trimming—silk under-lay—all bright, attractive shades—very beautiful for present styles of suits.....\$5.00

No. 6—Elastic Belt-Jersey top in all popular shades—full flounce of narrow ruffles—a soft beautiful petticoat for gowns and dressy use.....\$6.00

No. 7—Messaline in pink, white and blue only, are.....\$1.95

No. 8—Plain Messaline in black and navy. Good, practical, every-day sort. Regular \$3.50 values.....\$1.95

No. 9—Jersey and Satin Flounce. Also all Jersey. All shades. Regular \$3.95 values.....\$2.50

No. 10—Extra nice quality Jersey Top with double footing flounce of satin. All shades, fitted top. Regular \$4.50 values are.....\$3.50

No. 11—Very handsome, all satin fine plaited flounces. Kiosfit top. Regular value are.....\$5.00

No. 12—All Jersey—heavy weight, beautiful accordion plaited flounce, navy, light blue, white. Elastic band. Regular \$6.00 values are.....\$5.00

No. 13—A few novelties in Crepe de Chine in American Beauty, sand and white. Regular \$6.00 values are.....\$4.00

No. 14—Also a few white Crepe de Chine, fancy lace footings sold regularly up to \$11 are.....\$7.00

Women who know values will make it their duty to see these smart petticoats, and through their good judgment will be able to appreciate the unusual quality at our low prices.

# BURTS'

## WHEN THE SEASON IS NEW—

Hats are new, too—styles are brighter, fresher and get more glances of approval as you walk down the street.

Come in while there is glory in it.

DUNLAP, STETSON, all the good kinds—

\$5, \$4, \$3, \$2

**Nye's**  
HATS AND FUR TRIMMINGS  
IN THE LITTLE BUILDING